

The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

WILL WIN.

The Republicans Confident of a Victory Next Week.

Some of the Facts Which Make a Triumph Sure.

A REMARKABLE WORK

What the Republican State Central Committee

Has Been Doing With the Field in the Hands of Able Speakers.

This week will be the battle royal between the political parties.

The indications point to a Republican victory of not less than ten thousand and the election of representatives to make an easy majority on joint ballot in the legislature.

"We have carefully prepared figures from ninety counties," said Chairman Leland today, "and with the exception of four or five counties everything is our way. I do not believe there will be to exceed five counties carried by the Populists by more than 300 to 500 plurality and the Republicans of Shawnee county alone will very nearly offset the Populist pluralities in all the other counties."

"These may seem like strong statements, but we have the facts to warrant them."

"Two years ago Lewelling's total plurality was 14,000; Smith's, 9,000. Now we have the stalwart Democratic vote as a new factor to draw from the fusion votes cast for Lewelling in 1892. Breidenbach, you observe, concedes Overmyer 15,000. He will get more than that."

"Our poll shows everywhere that Morrill will receive more votes than did A. W. Smith."

"The Populists are much the heaviest losers in the emigration to Oklahoma and from the western part of Kansas. The removals will cost the Populists 12,000 votes."

"These are some of the reasons," said Mr. Leland, "why we are so sanguine of success."

"You see too," said Secretary Bristow to a Journal reporter, who was trying to get some inside facts, "that things are coming our way in general, aside from the specific details in the line of things we actually know."

"The general trend this fall is towards Republicanism, naturally. It is against the Democrats for their blunders and incompetency; in the state it is against the Populists because of the same circumstances, and still more so because of the corruption and hypocrisy which has been fully ventilated in the State Journal's numerous articles. The committee appreciates the special work which the Journal has done along its independent lines and methods."

While the committee has not been free from criticism, it is really doing a marvelous work. A hundred speakers have been under its direction, fifty of them with more than state reputations. A thousand and Republican speeches will be made this last week of the campaign, and every voter in the state can listen to the final arguments."

Concerning the vast amount of literature circulated and letters written by the committee, secretary Bristow said: "The letters have numbered 300,000, and our postage item is the biggest expense we have."

"I was in Salina, Saturday," said Clerk Charles Martin, "and I want to say to you there were never so many teams in the town. The farmers came in processions to hear Morrill and Funston and Greenlee and Calderhead. This is a sample of the meetings over the state. While those of all parties are generally well attended, the Republicans are getting the big crowds."

VANDERBILT TROUBLES.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Will Remain in Newport All Winter.

New York, Oct. 29.—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt with her family will spend the winter at the marble house in Newport. This appears to be a change in the Vanderbilt programme, for it generally has been understood the family shortly would come to New York for the winter. The purpose of Mrs. Vanderbilt to continue her residence at Newport seems to give additional force to the opinion that a divorce is to be asked for. To give Mrs. Vanderbilt standing in Rhode Island she would have to reside there a year.

It looks as if she intended to do this. Her change of mind seems to have been arrived at after a visit to her counsel here which she made ten days ago. Up to that time the plan was to soon come to New York. Meanwhile Mrs. Vanderbilt and her children continue to lead most isolated lives. It is apparent the and others of the Vanderbilt family are not on good terms.

FOR FEAR OF SMALLPOX.

All inmates of the White House Have Been Vaccinated.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—All the inmates of the White House were vaccinated today by Dr. O'Reilly, as a precaution in view of the smallpox here.

There have been no new cases of smallpox reported today. The interior department has again reopened and about half of the clerks are on duty. The rooms of the assistant attorney general where the largest number of cases were reported will remain closed for about ten days.

All employees in the department who could have come in contact with the person afflicted, have been directed to remain away from the department for ten days.

The Republican Flambeau clubs will shoot off about \$1,000 worth of fireworks at the last big rally of the campaign at Saturday night.

The State Journal's Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR CROP.

The Outlook for the Year 1895 Is Very Flattering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The outlook for the Hawaiian sugar crop of 1895 is very flattering. For years this industry has been in a depressed condition. This has been due in part to successive seasons of drouth. The dry seasons have taught the sugar grower a lesson. Most of them no longer depend on the element alone for weather.

Reservoirs for the storage of water have been built in the mountains where the rainfall is always very heavy. From these reservoirs the water is conducted to the plantations across hills and sandy plains by means of wooden or iron aqueducts, in some cases as far as forty miles. For one, the Hawaiian Sugar company has expended nearly \$150,000 in the development of its water supply this year, and now has over seventy miles of aqueduct.

The sugar crop of 1895, which will begin to come into the market very soon, is estimated at 150,000 tons.

TO ANOINT ALIX.

Metropolitan of St. Petersburg Goes to Prepare Her for Her Wedding.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from St. Petersburg has arrived there to anoint Princess Alix preparatory to her wedding, which is to take place soon. During the next four days it is added the princess will attend religious services in the national church. It is not expected, however, that her marriage will occur before Friday.

The Yalta dispatch also announces that the metropolitan has just received the preparations are being made there for the arrival of the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, (the Duchess of Edinburgh,) sister of the czar, the royal family of Denmark and other distinguished guests.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Mr. Cantacuzene, the Russian minister to the United States, has just received the following bulletin from his government:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The Emperor slept well on Saturday night. Yesterday (Sunday) there had been no change in the condition of His Majesty."

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 29.—The following bulletin signed by the physicians in attendance on the czar was issued at 11 o'clock this morning:

"The czar slept less last night. His appetite is unchanged. The oedema does not decrease."

BISMARCK ON THE CHARGE.

He Says Hohenzollern Is a Safe Man, But Lacks Initiative.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 29.—Prince Von Hohenzollern visited Emperor William today in his new capacity of chancellor of the German empire and premier of Prussia. The prince then proceeded to Berlin, to which city Herr Von Koeller, the newly appointed minister of the interior, had preceded him.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns from Varsin that upon the receipt of the news of the ministerial crisis Prince Bismarck said: "I knew this would be the inevitable result. Count Eulenbergh was right in regard to the anti-socialist measures but General von Caprivi disagreed with them and either one or both had to resign. Prince Hohenzollern is a safe man but he lacks initiative."

Prince Bismarck returns to Friedrichshagen on November 3. On account of the state of his health, the prince will be unable to see any more delegations before leaving Varsin. The health of Princess Bismarck causes anxiety.

Caprivi and Eulenbergh Decorated.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The Reichs Anzeiger, official, announces that the emperor has conferred upon Gen. Von Caprivi the order of the Black Eagle and with his lieutenant and that his majesty has bestowed upon Count Botho Eulenbergh the cross and star of grand commander of the Hohenzollern order.

CAPT. JOHNSON MUST GO.

Sentence of Dismissal Passed at Ft. Leavenworth Approved by Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The president has approved the sentence of dismissal from the service imposed by the court martial which met at Ft. Leavenworth recently to try Captain Wm. S. Johnson, retired. He was found guilty on a charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in not paying his bills. The particular bill which figured was one of \$100 and interest for a tombstone in memory of one of his children.

CARLISLE WON'T SPEAK.

Would Like to Help in the Campaign, But Thinks It Best Not To.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Secretary Carlisle will not make any political speeches during the present campaign. The secretary had a conference with the president this morning regarding the matter. He told the president that he had received a very large number of invitations to speak in different sections of the country and would like to accept as many of them as he could fill, but there were a number of important questions pending in his department that imperatively demanded his presence in Washington for some weeks to come.

The president agreed with him, and it was decided that all invitations should be declined.

CALLED A NEW PASTOR.

The North Topeka Presbyterian Church Secures Rev. John S. Glendenning.

The Second Presbyterian church in North Topeka, which has been without a pastor since the resignation of Rev. W. E. Archibald last April, at a church meeting yesterday gave a unanimous call to Rev. John S. Glendenning of Dodge City.

Rev. Mr. Glendenning will it is understood accept the call, and will assume his new duties about the middle of November. He is about 45 years of age, and his family consists of his wife and a daughter, 16 years of age, and his mother who lives with him.

Rev. Mr. Glendenning's salary has been fixed at \$1,000.

A successor to Dr. Alexander on the city board of health, has not yet been appointed.

ADJOURNED AGAIN.

Hearing of the Santa Fe Injunction Case

Postponed from 10 O'clock This Morning

TO 2 THIS AFTERNOON.

Robert Dunlap Moves the Case Be Dismissed.

Saying the Court Has No Jurisdiction.

When the United States court convened this morning, to hear the injunction proceedings brought to restrain the holding of the annual meeting of the Santa Fe stockholders, Judge C. G. Foster was on the bench.

Lawyer Robert Dunlap, of the Santa Fe law department, appeared in behalf of Vice President D. B. Robinson and Treasurer Edward Wilder, and moved that the case be dismissed on the ground that the court has no jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Dunlap explained that his motion was on the ground that a majority of the defendants and the plaintiff in the case are according to the petition in the case non-residents of this state. Mr. Dunlap makes his case on an act of 1887.

Judge Foster immediately adjourned his court until 2 p.m. when he said he would hear the arguments on the motion to dismiss.

General B. F. Tracy, Henry Woolman, and A. L. Williams, appeared for the protective committee, and Rosington Smith & Dais, Gled, Ware & Gled and Robert Dunlap, represented the directors and the Santa Fe company in the case.

MR. GLED ON SANTA FE.

He Makes Some Things Clear About the Protective Committee.

Charles S. Gled, one of the Topeka directors of the Santa Fe, makes a comprehensive statement of the position of all the parties in the present Santa Fe controversy from a director's standpoint. Mr. Gled goes after the Protective Reorganization committee fully as hard as that committee ever roasted the directors. In the interview which is published today in the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Gled says in part:

"The matter seems to me to be very simple. The old directors of the Atchison came to be a very devoted and organized board. The death of Messrs. George C. Magoun, Robert Harris and Allen Manvel left three vacancies. The permanent illness of B. P. Cheney made virtually another vacancy. The retirement of Mr. Reinhart made another vacancy. General Solicitor Peck resigned at the time I was elected a director. Col. John J. McCook was embarrassed by his duties as receiver, it being Judge Caldwell's desire that his receiver should not mix in the work of reorganization. Thomas Baring had returned to England. The company was bankrupt and its property in the hands of receivers. It was clear to every competent observer that the work of reorganization of the stockholders of the company were without a proper representation. Recognizing this situation, a number of gentlemen in New York concluded they would like to be the representatives of the 14,000 or 15,000 shareholders in the Atchison company. The only limitation on their right to desire this relation and to work to obtain it was the obligation which should be on the gentlemen to do business honestly and honorably. The record of the protective committee for the first several weeks of its active existence was not a brilliant one. Benjamin Harrison Brewster declined to be associated with it. President Mole of one of the largest New York trust companies withdrew from it, and their internal dissensions destroyed the peace and harmony which should characterize every well-regulated committee. I do not think I overstate the case when I say every circular ever issued by the committee was promptly disowned and denounced by part of the committee. Nothing was more characteristic of the committee than its incident of the circular making certain charges against Col. J. J. McCook, which circular was promptly withdrawn and apologized for on Col. McCook's appeal or proposed appeal to the courts. The committee was derided from one end of Wall street to the other for that incident, and for numberless other blunders. While the protective committee was making this sort of a record there were standing about a good many very heavy shareholders who were anxious to have something done for the protection of their stock."

"Immediately on the organization of the board the protective committee turned its engines of vilification for the time away from the old board and directed them at the new board. It alleged that the new directors were mere dummies of the old board. I alleged that Mr. Reinhart had practically nothing to do with the misfortunes of the Atchison system, but that the author or authors of these misfortunes were either on the new board or directly represented there. The committee did not tell the public who it would elect directors if it got the proxies. In the meantime the directors of the company issued only two circulars, the first of these two being hardly more than an announcement of the existence of the new board. In their second and last circular they stated clearly their platform, what they intended to try to accomplish, and what their general plan of work would be. The directors, without vilification of any one, and without the use of questionable means of any kind, procured an overwhelming majority of the proxies."

"When the voting day arrived, therefore, the directors were in this position: They had taken the field after the protective committee had demonstrated its incompetency; they had secured a magnificent majority of the proxies; they had promised their constituents to elect

a given board of directors and had received the proxies on that promise; they had won fairly and could not see any justification for abandoning in any way the pledges they had made, the positions they had taken, or the obligations they had assumed. But at the annual meeting the protective committee suddenly discovered that the minority should be represented and threatened, unless they could have this association, to undermine an avalanche of litigation and let it down on the company with disastrous results. With an extraordinary devotion to abstract right and justice they insisted that they ought to have a minority representation to the extent not only of membership on the board, but of the surrender of the conduct of the annual meeting on the part of those having the right by virtue of numbers and proxies to conduct it. At the annual meeting ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborn was made chairman and a perfectly non-partisan credentials committee was selected. This committee was presided over by Mr. Charles Blood Smith, one of the attorneys of the Union Trust company."

"When the protective committee let loose its litigation and tied up the meeting four days, until the point raised could be argued before Judge Foster, the meeting concluded that it could do no more business and proposed to adjourn. The directors of the company, if they had been defeated, would have retired from the field gracefully and permitted those whom a majority of the stockholders had preferred to go on with the business of the company. It is worth while to note the great affection for the stockholders would lead these protective gentlemen to do whatever they might be able to do to leave this charter intact. Permit me also to say the mistakes of the protective committee are not chargeable to all the members of that committee. Some members have made no mistake whatever, except the mistake of remaining on the committee. The directors have no fault to find with running the 'greatest railroad on earth' and expect no special thanks or reward for fighting through a reorganization out of which all parties must come more or less disfigured."

TO SAVE THE WOMEN.

"Mother" Lee's Task Among the Fallen Sisterhood.

An eccentric woman is Mrs. Mattie Lee or Mother Lee as she is called, who spoke on Sunday in the Free Methodist church on Lake street. Her home is in Omaha and she devotes all her time to work among the fallen women of that and other cities. She cannot talk of her work without shedding tears. She belongs to the Free Methodist denomination and says she believes that she received her call direct from God. She dresses with old fashioned simplicity and her manner and habits are as simple as her dress.

Her figure is slender and her shoulders are slightly stooped. Her eyes are steel gray and her mouth slightly drooping at the corners appears to indicate a fervent reader. She does not draw a salary and uses but little money of that given to her by those who become interested in her work. The railroads she says furnish her passes wherever she wishes to go.

In telling her experience she said: "I myself, was saved from wickedness and sent out in this work. I was a novel reader, a beer drinker and tobacco smoker, but when I was saved it took all these out of me. At first they all went but my pipe. For three months things went on that way and I couldn't give it up. At last I made up my mind to quit, and I laid my pipe away and did not touch it again. After was saved and called to this work I could go to houses where they would not admit me before, and all my old friends soon left me."

"I have gone into these hell holes and talked to these women. I have gone into these places when a revolver was pointed at me. In Omaha all those girls know me and will run out in the street to meet me. Many of them are more sinned against than sinning. They are poor girls who go to get work and find the first people they see are the back drivers who stand there ready to take them to those terrible places and they find themselves in one of those houses before they know where they are."

"Nobody will take these women into their homes, so we started a home in Omaha. We have carefully picked another in Whitea where we are doing much good. I would rather have one of these girls pray for me than the grandest minister on earth, for the first minister ever licensed by Christ was a fallen woman."

"We have ninety of these women in our home at Omaha. We get many of the girls from the jails, and when I find a girl willing to leave her old associates we take her in. Some of them go back, but we figure that of the whole number only 12 per cent return to their old lives. They are just like other people, and will backslide sometimes, but I have found that when you do get their confidence, they are the most loving girls in the world."

Mrs. Lee does not expect to attempt to found a home in Topeka, but says that she will probably go to Chicago to found a home there.

Builders of the Maine Got a Premium.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 29.—The engineer board which conducted the trial of the Maine, has just completed its report and submitted it to the navy department. The result of the calculation is to place the horse power of the ship at 9,224, an excess of 224 over the contract requirement, which will earn the builders a premium of \$23,400.

Division Superintendent McClellan's private car looks on the outside like a very ordinary caboose. Mr. McClellan is a great deal for business and not much for style.

The Woman's Republican association will present a flag to the township which turns out the most Republicans in proportion to the population at the rally next Saturday.

THE EARTH ROCKED.

A Disastrous Earthquake in Province of Rioja, Argentine.

Two Thousand People Reported Killed or Wounded.

SHOCKS OF 20 MINUTES.

Village of Del Arbolada Was Completely Swallowed Up.

It is Estimated That 20,000 People are Homeless.

New York, Oct. 28.—A special dispatch from Buenos Ayres says: A correspondent at La Rioja, the capital of the province of the same name, telegraphs that the city has been ruined by last night's earthquake. The churches, schools and public edifices were all thrown down. The people are camping out in the neighborhood. Comparatively few were killed, as there was a general rush into the open when the first shock came, at 4:30.

At times the shocks lasted twenty seconds. The scene was a horrible one, women shrieking and fainting on every side as the walls came crashing down. Two Sisters of Mercy were killed and many more are now entombed beneath the ruins. The governor fears that the killed and wounded throughout the province must number at least 2,000, as many of the outlying towns also suffered.

From San Juan come reports that shocks continued during the night but were slight in character. Not a house in town is without damage. It is reported that in various parts of the province the ground opened and a sear of boiling water and mud spouted forth.

Couriers continue to arrive here with news of the damage wrought in the various departments and towns.

The village of Del Arbolada has been completely swallowed up in the huge gaps which opened in the ground. The national government is sending special trains with doctors, tents, food and every kind of assistance as well as laborers to clear away the wreckage.

La Prensa has opened a public subscription list and the town of La Rioja has contributed 10,000 milreis. It is estimated that at least 20,000 persons are homeless.

South of Buenos Ayres only a slight shock was felt. The wave appears to have passed away to seaward near the mouth of the La Plata river.

MANY TURNED AWAY

From Mrs. Lease's Meeting at Hamilton Hall Saturday Evening.

Mrs. M. E. Lease talked to all the people who could crowd themselves into Hamilton hall on Saturday night. Every available inch of standing room was taken and the stairway was crowded to the sidewalk. Many who came found that an effort to get into the hall would be useless and went home. Mrs. Lease clearly demonstrated that she is the best drawing card in the Populist party, even though she is not on the regular speakers' list.

She was introduced by R. J. Sloan and talked for more than an hour. There were no personal allusions in her address and she discussed Populism rather than men. The greater part of her address was on the lines of finance and tariff. She held the attention of the audience closely and only once was she interrupted when some one asked: "What about the situation crowd?" She did not or pretense she did not understand the question and ask that it be repeated, but the questioner refused to repeat it.

The Capital quartette furnished the music.

In the afternoon Mrs. Lease addressed a much smaller audience at the same place, when she confined herself almost entirely to an advocacy of the suffrage amendment.

SNOW IN COLORADO.

Two and a Half Feet Have Fallen at Gold Park Mining Camp.

RED CLIFF, Colo., Oct. 29.—It has been snowing steadily for 24 hours. At Gold Park mining camp two and a half feet of snow has fallen.

The Boy Knew.

The hands of the clock pointed to 3:45, and school would not be dismissed until 4, so the schoolman, who was a strict moralist, thought she would give the young folks a short lecture on goodness and morality. After expounding to the little folks the various grades of punishment for infractions of the law she resolved to ask a few questions to ascertain if her words had been comprehended.

"Now, children," said she, "I've told you what becomes of bad men and how good men get bad by listening about railroads and associating with bad men. Now let me see how many of you have proved by my talk. I wish some of you to tell me where your papa's home is."

Nobody answered. It was plain the schoolman was in too deep water for the youngsters. She seemed to think so, too, so she said:

"I'll make that a little easier. Tell me where your papa doesn't want to go (expecting such answers as prison, penitentiary and jail!)"

There was a painful wait, but finally a little fellow in one of the rear seats slow-raised his hand.

"Ah, there's one boy that can answer that question! Tell us, Tommy, where your papa doesn't want to go."

"To church," replied Tommy. "He says so every Sunday morning."

Whereupon school was dismissed—Truth.

TAMMANY IS TOTTERING.

Rev. Mr. Scudder of Jersey City Prefaces His Sermon With Politics.

New York, Oct. 28.—In a prelude to his sermon, the Rev. John L. Scudder of Jersey City, spoke last night on the case of Mrs. Hermann, the Lexow witness who is detained in the county jail pending the arrival of extradition papers. He said in part:

"During the past week Jersey City has been misjudged and become the victim of unpleasant notoriety through the endeavors of Senator Daly to prevent Mrs. Hermann, formerly the keeper of a disorderly house, in New York city, to testify before the Lexow committee. This attempt to thwart the ends of justice and prevent the introduction of criminating evidence against the blackmail officers across the Hudson is something for which Jersey City is no wise responsible."

"Neither the mayor nor the chief of police nor Justice Fottis has shown the slightest sympathy with this endeavor to shield the criminal classes and the good people of this city deprecate and repudiate the whole disgraceful proceedings."

"There are two lessons to be drawn from this sensational attempt to keep this woman off the witness stand. First, it is one more evidence that Tammany is tottering, and that the braves who take a year ago as though they owned the earth are trembling in their shoes. It is another side light cast upon the rottenness of the government in New York city, and serves to confirm the people in their opinion that they must have a total change of administration."

"We predict that on November 6, New York will enter the procession of cities that are declaring in favor of municipal reform. Jersey City led off in the election of Mayor Wanser, Brooklyn followed by electing Mayor Schieren, and New York will fall in line by electing Mayor Strong."

"The second lesson is, that the sentiments of the old Hudson county flag politicians have not changed one iota. Their sympathy was largely with the criminal element and it is today. When evil-doers are in trouble, they know where to go to find assistance. It would be a great detriment to this city if, in the coming election, the ring candidates should be elected."

WOULDN'T LET MOST ACT.

Police Wouldn't Allow the Production of "The Weavers" for Fear of a Riot.

New York, Oct. 29.—Herr Most and his company were to have presented the play "Die Weber," in Ortel's Phoenix Park hall, Newark, tonight, but they were refused admission by the police. For two or three days circulars printed in German have been circulated in Newark, announcing the production of the socialist play.

Prosecutor Crane feared that, owing to the bitter feeling arising out of the strikers' strike at Newark, the strikers might be incited to violence by Herr Most's realistic interpretation of the character of the traveling weaver, and instructed Chief of Police Hopper not to grant a permit and to see that the play was not given.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by the Associated Press to the State Journal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—With Liverpool weak and 3/4c lower and heavy northwestern receipts (1,129 cars) the wheat market was easier here today. The local receipts were larger than expected by 23 c. a December opened at 52 1/2c, advanced to 53 1/2c in sympathy with corn, then fell off to 51 1/2c.

The corn market here has been strong, especially the near by options on the rail reported over the greater part of the corn belt, and the government's estimate that the yield would be the smallest since 1874, and 82,000,000 bushels less than in 1881. Cables were also firm and higher. Price of October and November options were advanced 2c. May opened 3/4c higher at 50 1/2c, advanced to 50 3/4c. Later the market receded to 50 1/2c.

Oats were strong in sympathy with corn. May started 3/4c higher at 32 1/2c and advanced to 32 3/4c. Later the market declined to 32c.

Provisions were steady. January pork opened 2 1/2c lower at \$11.67 1/2c, advanced to \$11.72 1/2c, and declined to 5c on opening. Price of January lard opened unchanged at \$6.70, advanced to \$6.77 1/2c, and receded to \$6.72 1/2c.

Estimates for Tuesday: Wheat 200 cars; corn 250 cars, oats 165 cars, hogs 23,000 head.

WHEAT—Market dull. No. 2 hard, 47 1/2c; No. 2 red, 44 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 42 1/2c; No. 2 white, 45c.

Sales by sample on 'change 6 a. m. Mississippi river: No. 2 hard 54 1/2c; No. 2 red, 52c.